WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

Number IX of Volume XII. | SALISBURY, N. C., AUGUST 14, 1840. | Whole Commencement, L

Transcribed from Printed Matter

WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, BY J. F. WHEELER,
Editor and Proprietor.

The Western Carolinian is published every Friday, at $3 per annum, in advance; or $3 50, if not paid within three months from the time of subscribing. ☞ No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, if the subscriber in every the subscription; and the fail ure to notify the Editor of a wish to discontinue, at least one month before the end of the year subscribed for, will be considered a new engagement.

☞ *Advertisements* conspicuously and correctly inserted at $1 per square—(of 90) ems, or *fifteen lines* of this sized type)—for the first insertion, and 25 cents for each continuance. Court and Judicial advertisements 25 per cent. higher than the above rates. A deduction of 33⅓ per cent. from the regular prices will be made to yearly advertisers. ☞ Advertisements sent in for publication, must be marked with the number of insertions they are to, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

To secure attention, all letters addressed to the Editor on business, *must be free of Postage.*

Prospectus for the Extra Globe.

This paper will be published until the Presidential election in November, 1840, with one number afterward giving the result in detail and an index.

Twenty-six numbers will be issued. A large surplus of the first numbers will be printed; and all persons subscribing immediately, whose names and money are received before that surplus shall be exhausted, will receive all the numbers.

Terms: One copy $1 | Twelve copies $10
Six copies 5 | Twenty-five copies 20

and at the same rate for a greater number.

Mr. Kendall, late Postmaster General, will contribute to this paper until November.

The names of subscribers procured upon this Prospectus, and the money, should be sent *directly* to him, postage paid, or through postmasters, who are authorized by the Post Office laws and regulations to frank letters or lists by themselves, enclosing money for newspaper subscriptions.

Bank notes, current in the section of country where a subscriber resides, will be received, provided they are not more than ten per cent. below specie in value.

No paper will be sent unless the money be *actually* received.

DR. JAMES G. WOMACK

HAVING located himself permanently in the Town of SALISBURY, tenders his professional services to its citizens and the adjacent country, in all the various branches of his profession. He can be found at his Office, on main street one door below the office of the "Western Carolinian."

July 3, 1840. 1y

DR. C. B. DOUGLAS

HAS removed his Office to No. 2, of the Office Row of the Mansion Hotel, lately occupied by Dr. B. Austin.

January 17, 1840. y

DR. LEANDER MILLAN,

RESPECTFULLY offers his professional services to the citizens of Salisbury, and the surrounding country. His office is in Mr. West's new brick building, nearly opposite J. & W. Murphy's store.

Salisbury, N. C., August 30, 1839. tf.

Just received and receiving,

A large stock of FRESH AND GENUINE MEDICINES, Brushes, Glassware, PAINTS, Oils, INSTRUMENTS, Soaps, Candles, Perfumes, Spices, Perfumery, Cigars, Pure Liquors, WRITING AND WRAPPING PAPER, Also, a large supply of

Wines and Spirits, (for Medical use,)

which will be sold at wholesale and retail, at prices to suit the pressure of the times, by

U. B. & C. K. WHEELER.

Salisbury, June 19, 1840. tf.

Cotton Yarns.

Granville—Senate, Johnson, by 5 votes over Wynne; Commons, Gilliam and Roberds, all Feds—one Federal gain.

Johnson—Senate, Houlden; Commons, Tomlinson, Adams—2 Republicans 1 Fed.

Nash—Senate, Arrington; Commons, Taylor, both Republicans.

Wayne—Senate, Moye; Commons, Foreman and Joiner, Feds.

Warren—Senate, Edwards; Commons, Eaton and Hawkins, all Republicans.

Wayne.—Senate, Exum; Commons, Brigden and Barns, all Republicans.

Craven—Senate, Pasteur, Republican; Commons, Hyman and Wadsworth, Feds—1 Republican gain.

Green—Commons, Taylor, Fed.

Green and Lenoir—Senate, Whitfield, Republican gain.

Lenoir—Commons, Davis, Republican.

[illegible] Senate, Joiner; Commons, Pope, Moore, [illegible]—3 Federal gain.

[illegible] Senate, Green up the well [illegible] a HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT. His House is roomy and commodious; attached to which are six comfortable Offices for gentlemen of the Bar, all convenient to the Court House. The subscriber pledges himself to the most diligent exertions, to give satisfaction to such as may call on him. His Table, that all luxuries are provided in the best manner that the country will afford, and his servants are faithful and prompt.

Feb. 14, 1840. 7tf

To Journeymen Cooks-Makers.

Two [illegible] will give steady employment to two good Journeymen Cooks-makers, who can come well recommended for habits of sobriety and industry. Their business will be to make and repair Coaches, &c. of which, (if any said) he will keep [illegible]

Lexington, October 11, 1839. tf

POLITICS OF THE DAY.

[illegible] Carolinian, [illegible] Democratic party [illegible] and with them let every enthusiastic Southerner be forever buried in the tomb of the past. Neither party efforts to conciliate or take cognizance, each heeded as they [illegible] by an honest conviction of the expediency of its own motives, is not disposed to offer as a pledge of fidelity for the future a positive [illegible] of the past. Meeting once more upon the platform of States Rights and Democratic Principles, let us cordially unite in maintaining the Constitution pure as it emanated from its authors, and to do so effectually, let us place its Administration in the hands of those who have by their uniform adherence to to the democracy, given the best earnest of their fidelity to it—and guard against the attacks of that array whose motley uniform and discordant banners proclaim them the mercenaries of that often defeated party who kindly volunteer to protect the people against the evils of self government, by accepting for themselves every office of honor, trust, and profit. Let us by a united vote on the Presidential election, give the world the assurance, that the Democratic party of South Carolina continues true to the doctrines of '98, and firm to their determination to maintain them in practice."

Such ought to be, and such is the Union of all the States Right members of the old parties, of *Union* and *Nullification*, and none forbid the banns, or seek their divorce, but an interested and selfish few who desire discord and disruption, that they may glean to their own profit from the broken fragments.

From the Charleston Mercury

POSITION OF THE STATE RIGHTS INDEPENDENT TREASURY PARTY—THE ATTACKS ON THE MERCURY, &c., CONSIDERED.

For some time past the small fry of the "*nameless cohort*" in this City, with much fretful venom, and very little wit, have labored in the *Courier* to convict this paper of inconsistency, by quoting our old against our present opinions, comparing our opinions of the Administration before the Extra Session of 1837, with the opinions we have since maintained.

We break the contemptuous silence we have heretofore observed towards these puny whipsters, though with all men of sense, silence was probably deemed the only befitting answer to such assailants. We now intend to expose their silliness: First, because though, as Mr. Cass says, it may be wrong to break a butterfly upon the wheel, it is sometimes expedient to slap the life out of a mosquito: Secondly, because such assaults, if not repelled, may have some effect with the unthinking: and Thirdly, because we choose to take the occasion for saying many things and setting forth much truth, which ought not to be left unsaid

No man of sense calls another inconsistent because of a change of opinion.

A man may be fickle or foolish if he changes his opinion over often and for insufficient cause, but he is not inconsistent unless he avows two or more incompatible opinions at one and the same time, or pursues a course of action at variance with his professions.

The boy who believed yesterday that the sun moves round the earth, and is schooled to-day into the contrary belief, is not an inconsistent, but only a wiser boy; for the process of growing wise is but a continuous change of opinions in the abandonment of error for truth.

It is the fool alone who cannot reason or think for himself, who never changes his opinion, for the fool has no opinion of his own to change.

And of all foolishness, the most absurd is to apply the term *inconsistency* to any change of opinions as to *men*, since every rational mind is consciously liable to a revolution, often total, of such opinions, in a year or a day, an hour, or an instant.

We lay down these homely axioms with charitable particularity for the sole benefit of such learned Thebans as our assailants referred to above, hoping they may have sufficient intellect to deduce the stupidity of their assaults.

The intelligent and *thinking* man need not be told that when we avowed a change of opinion as to the Administration, the naked avowal was of itself a refutation in advance of all charges of inconsistency, founded on the discrepancy between our old and new opinions.

No more was incumbent on us than satisfactorily to reconcile the change with the *principles* which we have all along professed and yet maintain; and this we did when we proved that the Administration had planted itself on State Rights ground. At first, with great caution we declared for the Administration on the currency question alone, using the words "with them, not of them;" and it is altogether reconcilable with the partial co-operation and general distrust then avowed, that a prohibition of three years should have removed our distrust and won from us for the Administration, as much confidence as can ever be prudently given to men in power.

Their whole course of measures is consistently directed to bring back the Government within the Jeffersonian rule; their party is pledged in their addresses and through all their accredited organs to the State Rights creed and policy of South Carolina. We hope them them not blinking the question and temporizing with Address, like the Whigs, but resolutely striking it to the floor, defying it, and hanging our banner on the outward wall. We have seen them repudiating the American system of protection and the overbearing Treasury, and fairly throwing the entire, unconditional opposition of the Southern Representatives, and all [illegible] of unconstitutional measures; and we [illegible] the President himself must heavy [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Poetical Department.

"LIKE ODORS ROUND A WITHERED GARLAND

SING, AND REMEMBER ME.

Sing, and the strong notes round thee gather
A fearful charm for me;
While thoughts are mingling with each other,
And hearts are warm and free.
Oh! sing it when the pale stars glisten
Bright o'er the wayless sea;
When daylight's scent to stop and listen,
Sing—and remember me.

Sing, and o'er thy heart is stealing
A softness below thine eyes;
While twilight brings the hour of feeling,
And stays but destines—
Then with thy soft and fairy finger
While the melting melody;
Should other moments linger,
Sing—and remember me.

From the Lutheran Observer.

CELEBRATION OF THE 4TH OF JULY,

By the Evangelical Lutheran Sabbath School at Harrisburg on Total Abstinence Principles."

At 8 o'clock on the morning of the Anniversary the managers, teachers and scholars of the Evangelical Lutheran Sabbath School met in the school room. Preliminaries being arranged, they formed in procession on 4th street in front of the Lutheran church.

In the space of a few moments the procession, consisting upwards of 500 persons, moved towards Market street, three scholars supporting a banner adorned with the inscription "*Evangelical Sabbath School, July 4th, 1840.*" In the centre of the procession three other scholars carried another large banner, presented by Mr James W. Fox, the pioneer in the temperance as well as of every other benevolent enterprise in Harrisburg, and inscribed upon it in large letters the following pledge of the Juvenile Temperance Association of Harrisburg, to wit:

"A pledge we make,
No WINE to take:
Nor BRANDY red,
To turn our head;
Nor WHISKEY hot,
That makes the sot;
Nor fiery RUM,
That ruins home.
Nor will we sin,
By drinking GIN—
HARD CIDER too,
Will never do—
Nor brewer's BEER,
Our hearts to cheer.
To quench our thirst we will bring,
COLD WATER from the well or spring,
&c—here we pledge perpetual hate,
To all that can INTOXICATE.

And in the rear another banner bearing the inscription "*Civil and Religious Freedom,*" was carried by three other scholars. From Chesnut street they proceeded to Front, thence to Market, thence to Meadow lane, thence to Walnut street and Wharf, where they embarked in two capacious packet boats, furnished by the kind and generously disposed proprietors, Messrs. Wm. Colder and Samuel Bieber. After a most delightful trip on the canal, they disembarked at a point immediately in the rear of Geiger's Grove; the place of celebration—where after an appropriate address to the Throne of Grace, by their Pastor the Rev. Samuel Sprecher, and the singing of an appropriate Hymn, they partook of refreshments, when they were temporarily dismissed each to participate in such amusement as his or her taste or desire would dictate, the extent of the grove affording space for every variety of recreation without the least exposure to the sun. At the sound of the horn they again assembled together, when Wm. L. Lochman read the Declaration of Independence, and Mr. G. W. Heiler delivered a patriotic and eloquent address. They then sat down to an excellent dinner prepared by the Committee of Arrangements, after which they were dismissed; and again were the children seen engaged in their various sports, with all the buoyancy and frolicsomeness which characterize the young. While strains of sweet melody produced by different groups of teachers, were borne upon the wings of the gentle breeze, as they issued from under a little more retired.

Ever and anon the shrill blast of the horn was heard reverberating throughout the woods, and again were they assembled together under the foliage of the wide spreading branches of the majestic oak. A number of appropriate addresses, prepared by Rev. S. Sprecher for the occasion, were then delivered in a masterly manner by Masters Wm. Wolfersberger, Cornelius Shell, Peter Schiebly, John K. Plitt and Erasmus Rehrer, interspersed with appropriate hymns. A short interval of recreation again occurred, when they were called together to partake of a dessert of fruit. After which, arrangements were made for their return. Once more they were safely aboard the packets, and as they glided pleasingly along, their ears were again greeted by the delightful music of the band who were grouped together on deck. Having reached the wharf they again formed in procession, and after having marched through several of the principal streets halted in front of the Lutheran Church in Fourth street, where they again engaged in singing praises to God in notes which made the welkin ring. When after a word of admonition from the Pastor, Rev. S. Sprecher, to the scholars, in regard to the propriety of dispersing without any noise, they all quietly traced their steps to their respective homes, their countenances beaming with joy and satisfaction, evidencing that they were highly delighted with the adventures of the excursion. Thus the day was expended, on the *total abstinence principles*, and without the occurrence of the least accident to interrupt the pleasant incidents of the day. In closing, nothing more will be pertinent than to remark that much praise is due the Committee of Arrangements for the energetic and efficient manner in which they discharged their duties; leaving nothing undone which could in the remotest degree tend to contribute to the comfort and convenience of the numerous concourse.

* The last "REMARK," in referring to the manner in which the different parties and associations then contemplated celebrating the 4th says: "We hear of no temperance celebration." *Now, lest a wrong impression might obtain abroad, we would account for that apparent fact.* The "*Young Ladies' and Young Men's Total Abstinence Society of Harrisburg*" consists principally of Sabbath School Teachers, and inasmuch as all the Schools celebrated the day, on *Total Abstinence principles*, the teachers of necessity celebrated with them, which of course, prevented them from commemorating the day together as a body.

Instead, then, of there being no temperance celebration, the day was celebrated on total abstinence principles *more extensively than ever*; for every member of the temperance society (or nearly all of them) instead of going out alone, took with him or her five or six others (scholars) thereby doing much to advance the cause than all the parades that have been made in this city for the last ten years.

The Fire Jump.

The following thrilling incident is extracted from THE ONE HORSE SHAY, a volume of humorous sketches of Western life, recently published at Cincinnati:

The Fire Jump, which our guide told the following story: Col. Tom was a half breed, still known a few years ago through all the villages in Texas, living at times with his Indians—a shrewd, cunning fellow, not brave but exceedingly wicked—He was the son of an American trapper who married in the same way under might in the mountains while Tom was yet an infant. Tom obtained the title of Colonel from the Americans on account of a martial and commanding manner which he was fond of assuming. He spoke Spanish, and knew enough of English to mingle with the traders, and be useful to them as an interpreter, being also conversant with the language of his Indian mother. Though known to be a great rascal, he was tolerated by the Americans and Spanish, on account partly for his usefulness when he chose to make himself serviceable, and partly for his reckless and humorous disposition, but the Indians hated him with deadly hostility. His superior intelligence made him feared among them, and they were jealous of the white blood that ran in his veins. Living under the rule of the Spanish government, they could not kill him without being punished for it, and this made their hatred the more bitter. He knew well the hostile feelings of the Indians with whom he mingled, and the delight of his existence seemed to consist in planning schemes of devilry and rascality to aggravate them.—He would steal from the whites whiskey enough to make a whole Indian town drunk, and in the midst of the carousal he would drive off the horses and sell them to the Spaniards. He would interpret for the Indians, when selling their skins to the traders, and invariably contrived to himself half the advantages of the trade.

At length his depredations became so notorious and of so villainous a nature, that the Spaniards would no longer protect him, and the Indians commenced hunting him for his life. He had been chased a whole day through the valley and up the mountain side, by a band of the Apaches Indians, when his horse gave out just at the spot, now known as the "Fire Jump." The animal fell near the edge of the precipice, and to prevent the Indians discovering him by the fallen steed, he exerted his strength and actually pushed the poor dying horse over the rock in the abyss. A hollow log lay near the spot, he heard the approach of his pursuers, and jumped into the log, he turned it over and lay concealed, as he thought, beneath it.

But the Indians had seen the action, and a fiendish revenge entered into their heads.

They came to the spot, pretending to believe that their prey had escaped them, and manifesting great vexation and disappointment. They dismounted, and seated themselves upon the log, rehearsed to each other what they had intended to do to Col. Tom had they caught him. Thus the cunning savages sat till night was dark around them, when they gathered dry branches and leaves, and commenced building their fire close against the hollow log where their enemy was hidden. The wretched victim then knew but too well that his concealment was discovered, and a horrid death was designed for him. He peeped from beneath the log, and saw that each man had his bow in hand, and his arrows ready for use.

The fire kindled rapidly, and the Indians laughed aloud as the flames curled round the rotton log. Tom was not brave, but it would seem as if the miserable wretch formed the desperate resolution of dying by the fire, rather than give the Indians the delight of killing him with their arrows. This however was a feat not in human nature to perform, and after enduring the torture to the last moment, the doomed wretch dashed off the burning log, and sprang to his feet with his deer skin dress wrapt in a sheet of flame. He threw himself upon the ground and rolled, but the fire still clung to him. The Indians yelled and danced with delight. He rose to his feet again, and rushing to the precipice, sprang over the brink: a dozen arrows pierced him at that moment, and with a frantic scream of agony sped like a lightning flash into the dark gulf below. The Indians threw themselves upon their faces, and peeped over the brink to see the burning body dash from rock to rock until it disappeared beneath a projecting crag, hundreds of feet down in the frightful ravine; after which they calmly smoked their pipes around the still blazing log; and the terrible precipice whose brink is almost the very summit of the mountain, has ever since been pointed to travellers as "*The Fire Jump.*"

An Honest Confession.—Some correspondent of the Selma, Ala., Press having insinuated that the editor of the Cahawba Democrat was "*the victim of superannuated appearances,*" the latter comes out flatly and plumply, and says he has nothing to conceal He wears a wig and don't care who knows it. He furthermore says: "Our age is a certain number of years, months and days, and we are willing to acknowledge up to the last corn; but at the same time we endeavor to act in accordance with it. You don't find us going about attending 'Young Men's Conventions,' and passing ourselves off for an interesting youth. You don't find us courting all the young girls in the country whose mothers we courted twenty five years ago, like some of the young men do. No, you don't hear of us at any of that." That's right, old boy; give it to the young rascals.

"You can't come it," as the empty cider barrel said ven a Whig was sucking at the bung-hole.

"I have the *most tender regard for you,*" as a Whig dandy said ven he put his soft hand upon a cabin log.

Folks out west, says one of our exchange papers, are making Harrison cradles for Trippecanoe babies, out of empty cider barrels.

"Oh, that my head were a fountain of hard cider, that I might weep for the distress of my country," said a tender hearted Whig politician the other day.

Why do the Heathen rage?—Gen. McDuffie's letter has fallen like a bombshell into the midst of the logic shins—and stoved the cider barrels to fritters. The *National Gazette*, the Richmond *Whig*, and all "the common cry" have raised a simultaneous howl, as if melted brimstone had been poured upon the manes of a legion of curs in one fire shower. We thought it would produce a sensation.—*Charleston Mercury.*

At a late celebration of the 4th of July in Edgefield District, S. C., the following was among the toasts on the occasion:

"By Thomas C. Griffin.—The Ladies and the Fourth of July. They come only once in the course of the

DR. JAMES C. HORAH

HAVING [illegible] of SALISBURY, [illegible] professional services to its citizens and the [illegible] in all the various branches of his profession. He may be found at his Office, on Main street, opposite the office of the "Western Carolinian."

July 6, 1840. 1y

DR. G. B. DOUGLAS

HAS removed his Office to No. 1, of the Office Row of the Mansion Hotel, lately occupied by Dr. E. Austin.

January 27, 1840. p

DR. LEANDER SILLEAN,

RESPECTFULLY offers his professional services to the citizens of Salisbury, and the surrounding country. His office is in Mr. West's new brick building, nearly opposite J. & W. Murphy's store.

Salisbury, N. C., August 30, 1839. tf.

More Good Things,

JUST RECEIVED,

AT THE SALISBURY COFFEE-HOUSE

MONS. ROUECHE

RESPECTFULLY informs his customers and the public generally, that he is now receiving and opening, at his establishment in Salisbury, a Splendid Assortment of every thing desirable in his line of business—among which will be found

Sardines, Herrings, Codfish, Mackarel, Cheese, All kinds of Crackers, such as butter, sweet and ginger Nuts, Anchois, First rate Oysters, Cinnamon, Cloves, Pepper, and Spice, Spanish Cigars—best, Chewing and smoking Tobacco, Starch, Soap, Molasses, Brown and Loaf Sugar, Coffee, Raisins, Almonds, Oranges, Lemons, Pine Apples, Bananas, Malaga Grapes, Hyson Tea, Powder and Shot, London Mustard, " Porter, English Walnuts, Cocoa Nuts, Figs, Hasle Nuts, Albany Ale, Newark Cider, Essence of Cinnamon, " Mint, " Cloves, All kinds of Cordials, All kinds of Wines, All kinds of Liquors, All of the best quality and latest importations;

Together with a great variety of other Groceries too tedious to mention, and which he will sell very low for cash.

Mons. Rouecheo returns his thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore received, and solicits its continuance. [Feb. 14, 1840.—2S.

Tailoring Business.

THE Subscriber keeps constantly on hand, a general assortment of

READY MADE CLOTHING,

for Gentlemen's wear, such as *Coats, Pantaloons,* and *Vests,* of good

Goods,

well made and fashionable. He is also prepared to cut, and make clothing in the *most fashionable and durable style,* and warranted to fit. He, also, keeps a good assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings of the first qualities, selected by himself in the New York Market, all of which he will sell low for Cash.

N. B He still continues to teach the art of Cutting garments on the most approved plans of the best Tailors in New York and Philadelphia.

☞ *Cutting for customers done* on the shortest notice, and orders from a distance attended to with despatch.—☞ His shop will be found in Mr. Cowan's large brick building. BENJ. F. FRALEY.

To Travellers.

THE travelling community are respectfully informed that the Subscriber is now running his line direct from Raleigh by way of Pittsboro' and Ashboro' to Salisbury, in small Northern made Coaches of the first order; leaving Raleigh on Mondays and Thursdays at 10 A. M., arriving in Salisbury next days at 10 P. M. Leaving Salisbury on Tuesdays and Fridays at 2 A. M., arriving in Raleigh next days at 10 P. M.

His horses are good, and drivers particularly careful and accommodating. JOEL McLEAN.

Feb. 12, 1839. tf

N. B Seats secured at the Mansion Hotel.

Stone Engraving.

THE Subscriber living seven miles south of Salisbury, intends keeping constantly on hand, Marble and Granite Slabs expressly for

TOMB STONES,

so that he can execute any order in that Line, on the shortest notice.

—ALSO—

He is ready to execute any work which may be called for in SCULPTURING, STONE-CUTTING, ENGRAVING, &c., and he assures those who may favor him with their work, that unless well done according to contract, he has no pay.

A complete large Dairy Trough for sale, cut of Rock, for the purpose of preserving milk cool. Apply to the Subscriber.

ENOCH E. PHILLIPS.

November 1st, 1839. tf.

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS.

SPRINGS & SHANKLE

HAVE just received from New York and Philadelphia, an extensive assortment of

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS,

—CONSISTING OF—

Dry Goods, Hardware, Tinware, Crockery, GROCERIES, Drugs and Medicines, Dye-Stuffs, Paints and Oil, Boots and Shoes, Saddlery, &c., &c.

In short, their Stock comprises almost every article needed by the *Farmer, Mechanic,* or the *Fashionables* of the town or country.

N. B They will sell low for cash, or to punctual dealers on time; or in exchange for country Produce.

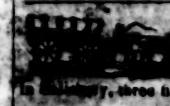
Concord, Jan. 17th, 1840.

To Journeymen Coach-Makers.

THE Subscriber will give steady employment to two good Journeymen Coach-makers, who can come well recommended for habits of sobriety and industry. Their business will be to make and repair Coaches, &c., for which, (if they suit) he will pay liberal wages.

JOHN P. MARRY.

Lexington, October 11, 1839. tf



Notice.

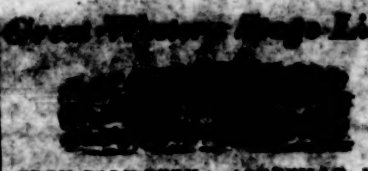
THE Subscriber has on hand for Sale, at his Shop in Salisbury, three first rate *Road Wagons.*

SIMEON HELICK.

December 6, 1839.

JOB PRINTING

Great Western Stage Line.



FROM RALEIGH to ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Arrangement for 1840.

THE above line is now in full operation, and arrives at, and departs from Salisbury as follows:

Leaves Salisbury on Mondays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 8 o'clock, A. M.; and arrives at Asheville next days at 6 o'clock, P. M.

Returning, leaves Asheville on Mondays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 8 o'clock, A. M.; and arrives at Salisbury next days at 8 o'clock, P. M.

A. MENCINI,
R. W. LONG.

N. B. Passengers leaving Raleigh, N. C., for Nashville, Tennessee, will find no delay whatever on this route. A. B. & R. W. L.

Salisbury, N. C., Jan. 3, 1840. tf

Just received and *receiving,* A large stock of *MEDICINES, Brushes, Glassrup, INSTRUMENTS, Lemon Syrup, Soaps, Candles, Fresh Rice, Spices, Perfumes, Tobacco, Cigars, Paste Boards,* WRITING AND WRAPPING PAPER, ALSO, a large supply of

Wines and Spirits, (for Medical use,)

which will be sold at wholesale and retail, at prices to suit the pressure of the times, by

C. B. & C. K. WHEELER.

Salisbury, June 19, 1840. tf.

Cotton Yarns.

THE Subscribers, Agents for the Lexington Cotton Factory, would inform the public that they have just received and now offer for sale, wholesale and retail, the Cotton Yarns of said Factory, consisting of various numbers.—The superior qualities and character of the Yarns of this Factory are so well tested and known as to need no recommendation from us —**Those wishing to purchase will please give us a call.**

C. B. & C. K. WHEELER, Agts.

April 24, 1840. tf.

CABINET WORK.

THE Subscriber informs the public that he continues the

Cabinet-Making Business,

IN THE VILLAGE OF

LEXINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA.

He is prepared to execute all descriptions of work in his line of business in a very superior style, as regards workmanship and materials, and certainly on *lower terms* than is afforded by any other establishment of the kind in this region of country.

Orders from a distance thankfully received and promptly and faithfully executed.

Produce, Scantling and Plank taken in exchange for work. NATHAN PARKS.

Lexington, Feb. 7, 1840. p

Book Bindery.

WM. HUNTER, Book-Binder,

INFORMS the public that he still carries on an Establishment of the above kind in CHARLOTTE, North Carolina, a few doors south of the Mint.—Having, as he conceives, a thorough knowledge of his business, he feels no hesitation in assuring those who may wish to patronise him, that their work shall be done in the very best style, strong, and on accommodating terms

Books and other articles sent from a distance to be bound, will be promptly attended to and carefully returned when done. The public are requested to give me a trial.

☞ Orders left at the Western Carolinian Office will be punctually forwarded for completion.

Charlotte, Feb. 7, 1840. p

List of Letters

Remaining in the Post Office at Lexington, N. C., on the 1st of April, 1840:

GEORGE BODSFORD, Jacob Bierly, Henderson Barrit, John Bowers, Mary Benson, Catharine Bates, Abel L. Cameron, Nathan A. T. Chaffin, Martin Chambers, Jacob Conrad, Capt. John Calloway, James Dossett, Christian Disher, Alexander Fritts, Levi R. Gordy, Daniel Grubb, J F. C. Heitman, George Hedrick, Jason C. Harris, Lewis Heirs, Henry Ledford, Joseph B. Lynch, John Medley, Jeremiah Mize, Alexander Michael, Daniel Miller, Henry Owen, James Payne, John Perrell, Mary Patterson, Samuel Riccord, David J. Robinson, Joseph Spurgin, Samel Sterrell, Nimrod Thompson, Martin Trotter, Ann Tucker, Henry Walser, Lemuel Walser, Brittan Warren, Thomas Womack, Clerk of County Court.

M. ROUNSAVILLE. P. M.

July 24, 1840. 3t.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT,

IN MOCKSVILLE, DAVIE COUNTY, N. C.

THOMAS FOSTER

INFORMS the public that he has removed from his former stand, to his new buildings on the public square, in the Town of Mocksville, where he will continue to keep a HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT.

His House is roomy and commodious; attached to which are six comfortable Offices for gentlemen of the Bar, all convenient to the Court House. The subscriber pledges himself to the most diligent exertions, to give satisfaction to such as may call on him. His Table, Bar and Stables are provided in the best manner that the country will afford, and his servants are faithful and prompt.

Feb. 14, 1839. 7tf

Taken up and Committed

TO the Jail of Davidson County, on the 30th of June last, a Negro Boy who says his name is *George,* and that he belongs to Starke Perry, of Lancaster Dis., S. C. He says he is 35 years old; he is 5 feet and 7 inches high, head somewhat bald, heavy under-lip, and had on when committed, a casimet coat and pantaloons and a round crowned wool hat.

The owner of said boy is hereby requested to come forward, prove his property, pay charges and take him away.

WILSON WOMACK, Jailor.

Lexington, N. C., July 3, 1840. p

MATCHLESS SANATIVE.

THIS [illegible] for sale by the sole agents of Rowan, Montgomery, Co., N. C. W. R. BRAGE

[illegible]

Valuable Lands for Sale.

AT the house of Hugh Brown, [illegible] and four miles above Wilkesboro', on Yadkin River, there will be sold, on Friday the 23rd days of September next, the following described tracts, containing

1,000 ACRES,

or more, that constitute the farm on which Said Lands lie on both sides of the River and contain at least, 125 acres of Bottom, besides a quantity of [illegible] Acres of Land, on the waters of Lewis's Reddie's River; also, one undivided half of lots in the Town of Wilkesboro';—one adjoins the Public square, and on it a [illegible] business equal to any in the Town.

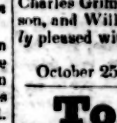
Also, on the 25th and 26th days, there will be sold on the premises, in Ashe County, 640 Acres of Land, situated on Meet Camp creek, for its meadow land and its convenience for a farm; also, 125 Acres, on Pine Swamp Creek, 50 or 60 Acres on the Blue Ridge.

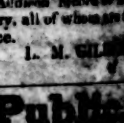
Said Lands will be sold on a credit of four years, and will be sold by me as Executor under the Will of John Brown, deceased.

HAMILTON BROWN,
Executor of John Brown.

Wilkesboro', N. C., July 16, 1840.

Also, there will be sold on the [illegible] days of September next, at the house of [illegible] named Hugh Brown,





HORSES, Cattle, Hogs, and Sheep,

a quantity of good Wheat, of the [illegible] —crop of Wheat and Corn of this year, Rye and Oats;—Household and Kitchen furniture, Farming Utensils;—Also, on the 26th, a parcel of STOCK CATTLE, at the premises in Ashe, on Meet Camp Creek.—For full information concerning the Lands above described, persons desirous to purchase are referred to Hugh Brown, in Wilkes, and John Brown resides on the Meet Camp Lands.

HAMILTON BROWN.

July 24, 1840. 6t.

BRICK MASONRY.

THE SUBSCRIBER living near Lexington, Davidson County, takes this method to inform the public that he will enter into contract with any persons, either in Davidson, Rowan, or [illegible] ties, who wish houses, factories, or any other buildings erected of Brick, to build them in a durable, and in as good style as any workman in the country.

He will also, mould and burn the Brick, if required. He trusts that his long experience in

MOULDING AND LAYING BRICK

will entitle him to a share of public patronage.

He would refer gentlemen wishing work done in his Line of Business, to the Female Academy and the fire proof Clerk's office in Salisbury, as specimens of his work.

N. B Those wishing work done, will please send a word at the office of the Western Carolinian, and shall be punctually attended to.

ROBERT COE.

Davidson, April 16, 1839. tf

To Owners of Mills.

THE Subscriber has an *improved patent Spindle* for Mills, by which, a mill will do much better work with the usual form of spindles. It is so constructed as to keep from *heating* or *killing* the meal in any manner. The runner is so confined by the Spindle in such ways to preserve its balance, and of course prevent the rubbing of the stones.

I think, by this improved Spindle, the [illegible] will do at least one-third more business, and [illegible] of superior quality.

Any person wishing to use one of these Spindles may obtain one or more, by making [illegible] in a short time) to the Subscriber at [illegible] Co. N. C. I think the probable cost [illegible] $30 for the Patent and Spindle ready for use.

The following persons have my Patent Spindle in successful operation:—Col. W. F. Kelly, Salisbury, Joseph Hall and Sam'l. Foster of Davidson, Gilbreth Dickson and David J. Ramsour of Rowan, Charles Griffith of Rowan; Addison Reeves of Davidson, and William Doss of Surry, all of whom are highly pleased with its performance.

L. M. GILL.

October 25, 1839.

To the Public

THE Subscriber takes this method of informing the Public, that he still continues to carry on the business of

CUTTING-STONE

as usual, at his Granite Quary, seven miles south of Salisbury, near the old Charleston road, and is able to supply all orders for MILL-STONES of the best grit, and on the shortest notice.

—ALSO—

for Sale, at the lowest prices,

WINDOW SILLS, DOOR SILLS, DOOR STEPS, ROUGH BUILDING ROCKS, TOMB STONES, GOLD GRINDERS, &c. &c.

J. HOULSHOUSER.

Salisbury, Oct. 25th, 1839.

N. B Orders for any of the above articles, directed to me at Salisbury, will be attended to.

PIEDMONT HOUSE.

THE Subscriber having purchased the Establishment and fitted it up for the accommodation of Travellers and Boarders, is now prepared for their reception. His TABLE will always be furnished

With the best the market can afford,

his BAR with a good supply of choice Liquors, and BEDS shall always be kept in fine order. Stables (which are very extensive) are under the care of a Provender of the first quality, and attentive hostlers.

He hopes, by strict attention to the business, to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage. And he only asks a call to prove it.

ANDREW CALDWELL.

Lexington, N. C., Feb. 21, 1838.

POCKET BOOK FOUND.—The Subscriber found in the street at Salisbury, on the [illegible] instant, a pocket book, containing [illegible] which the papers and the owner can have by applying at the Office of Concord, to the subscriber, and paying for this advertisement.

July 11, 1840.

WANTED.—A smart, active [illegible] do the cooking and washing for the [illegible]

WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

Number IX of Volume XXI. | SALISBURY, N. C., AUGUST 14, 1840. | [illegible]

PUBLISHED WEEKLY [illegible] BY J. G. WOMACK,
Editor and Proprietor.

The Western Carolinian is published every Friday, at $3 per annum, in advance; or $3 50 if not paid within three months from the time of subscribing. After the paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, if the subscriber is residing within the state; and the fact we is made to appear to the Editor; or a note or memorandum of it be not written before the end of the year subscribed for, will be considered a new engagement.

☞ Advertisements conspicuously and correctly inserted at $1 per square—(of 200 ems, or fifteen lines of this sized type)—for the first insertion, and 25 cents for each continuance. Court and Judicial advertisements 25 per cent. higher than the above rates. A deduction of 33⅓ per cent. from the regular prices will be made to yearly advertisers. ☞ Advertisements sent in for publication, must be marked with the number of insertions required, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

To ensure attention, all letters addressed to the Editor on business, must be free of Postage.

Prospectus for the Extra Globe.

This paper will be published until the Presidential election in November, 1840, with one number afterward giving the result in detail and an index.

Twenty-six numbers will be issued. A large surplus of the first numbers will be printed; and all persons subscribing immediately, whose names and money are received before that surplus shall be exhausted, will receive all the numbers.

Terms: One copy $1 | Twelve copies $10
Six copies 5 | Twenty-five copies 20

and at the same rate for a greater number.

Mr. Kendall, late Postmaster General, will contribute to this paper until November.

The names of subscribers procured upon this Prospectus, and the money, should be sent *directly to him*, postage paid, or through postmasters, who are authorized by the Post Office laws and regulations to frank letters or lists *by themselves*, containing money for newspaper subscriptions.

Bank notes, current in the section of country where a subscriber resides, will be received, provided they are not more than ten per cent. below specie in value.

No paper will be sent unless the money be *actually* received.

DR. JAMES G. WOMACK

HAVING located himself permanently in the Town of SALISBURY, tenders his professional services to its citizens and the adjacent country, in all the various branches of his profession. He can be found at his Office, on main street one door below the office of the "Western Carolinian."

July 3, 1840. 1y

DR. G. B. DOUGLAS

HAS removed his Office to No. 2, of the Office Row of the Mansion Hotel, lately occupied by Dr. B. Austin.

January 17, 1840. y

DR. LEANDER KILLIAN,

RESPECTFULLY offers his professional services to the citizens of Salisbury, and the surrounding country. His office is in Mr. West's new brick building, nearly opposite J. & W. Murphy's store.

Salisbury, N. C., August 30, 1839. tf.

Just received [illegible] *and receiving,*

A large stock of fresh and genuine MEDICINES, PAINTS, Oils, Brushes, Glass ware, Lemon Syrup, INDIGO, MEDICATED Soaps, Cavalina, Syrups, Rices, Spices, Perfumes, Tobacco, Pure Brandy, Segars, WRITING and WRAPPING PAPER, &c., a large supply of

Wines and Spirits, (for Medical use,)

which will be sold at wholesale and retail, at prices to suit the pressure of the times, by

C. B. & C. K. WHEELER.

Salisbury, June 19, 1840. tf.

Cotton Yarns.

[illegible] OF ENTERTAINMENT.

The House at [illegible] has commodious; attached to which are his comfortable Offices for gentlemen of the Bar, all convenient to the Court House. The subscriber pledges himself to the most diligent exertions, to give satisfaction to such as may call on him. His Table, Bar and Stables are provided in the best manner that the country will afford, and his servants are faithful and prompt.

Feb. 14, 1840. 7y tf

To Journeymen Coach-Makers.

THE Subscriber will give steady employment to two good Journeymen Coach-makers, who can come well recommended for habits of sobriety and industry. Their business will be to make and repair Carriages, &c., of which, (if they will) he will pay liberal wages.

[illegible] P. BRADY.

Lexington, Oct. 31, 1839. 4f

Notice.

[illegible] Subscriber has on hand [illegible] for Sale, at his Shop in Salisbury, [illegible] SIMEON BELCHER.

Salisbury, C. Co., [illegible]

POLITICS OF THE DAY.

The Democratic party [illegible] Charleston, S. C., on the [illegible] ult., by [illegible] a Democratic Convention.

"The present crisis demands the assistance of the Democratic party throughout the country, and calls upon them for every sacrifice of exertion for success. Animated by the touch of the past, Patriotic party spirit ought to predominate over all personal considerations, and each individual, at this time, by an honest confession of the magnitude of its own motives, is not disposed to offer as a pledge of fidelity for the future a preliminary examination of the past. Democrats! more upon the platform of States Rights and Democratic Principles, let us cordially unite in maintaining the Constitution pure as it emanated from its authors, and to do so effectually, let us place its Administration in the hands of those who have by their uniform adherence to the democracy, given the best earnest of their fidelity to it—and guard against the attacks of that array whose motley uniform and discordant banners proclaim them the mercenaries of that often defeated party who kindly volunteer to protect the people against the evils of self government, by accepting for themselves every office of honor, trust, and profit. Let us by a united vote on the Presidential election, give the world the assurance, that the Democratic party of South Carolina continues true to the doctrines of '98, and firm to their determination to maintain them in practice."

Such ought to be, and such is the Union of all the States Right members of the old parties, of *Union* and *Nullification*, and none forbid the bans, or seek their divorce, but an interested and selfish few who desire discord and disruption, that they may glean to their own profit from the broken fragments.

From the Charleston Mercury

POSITION OF THE STATE RIGHTS INDEPENDENT TREASURY PARTY—THE ATTACKS ON THE MERCURY, &c., CONSIDERED.

For some time past the small fry of the "*nameless cohort*" in this City, with much fruitful venom, and very little wit, have labored in the *Courier* to convict this paper of inconsistency, by quoting our old against our present opinions, comparing our opinions of the Administration before the Extra Session of 1837, with the opinions we have since maintained.

We break the contemptuous silence we have heretofore observed towards these puny whipsters, though with all men of sense, silence was probably deemed the only befitting answer to such assailants. We now intend to expose their silliness: First, because though, as Mr. Cass says, it may be wrong to break a butterfly upon the wheel, it is sometimes expedient to slap the life out of a mosquito: Secondly, because such assaults, if not repelled, may have some effect with the unthinking: and Thirdly, because we choose to take the occasion for saying many things and setting forth much truth, which ought not to be left unsaid.

No man of sense calls another inconsistent because of a change of opinion.

A man may be fickle or foolish if he changes his opinion over often and for insufficient cause, but he is not inconsistent unless he avows two or more incompatible opinions at one and the same time, or pursues a course of action at variance with his professions.

The boy who believed yesterday that the sun moves round the earth, and is schooled to-day into the contrary belief, is not an inconsistent, but only a wiser boy; for the process of growing wise is but a continuous change of opinions in the abandonment of error for truth.

It is the fool alone who cannot reason or think for himself, who never changes his opinion, for the fool has no opinion of his own to change.

And of all foolishness, the most absurd is to apply the term *inconsistency* to any change of opinions as to *men*, since every rational mind is consciously liable to a revolution, often total, of such opinions, in a year or a day, an hour, or an instant.

We lay down these homely axioms with charitable particularity for the sole benefit of such learned Thebans as our assailants referred to above, hoping they may have sufficient intellect to deduce the stupidity of their assaults.

The intelligent and *thinking* man need not be told that when we avowed a change of opinion as to the Administration, the naked avowal was of itself a refutation in advance of all charges of inconsistency, founded on the discrepancy between our old and new opinions.

No more was incumbent on us than satisfactorily to reconcile the change with the *principles* which we have all along professed and yet maintain; and this we did when we proved that the Administration had planted itself on State Rights ground. At first, with great caution we declared for the Administration on the currency question alone, using the words "with them, not of them;" and it is altogether unaccountable with the partial an operating and general distrust then avowed, that a profession of those views should have removed our distrust and won from us for the Administration, as much confidence as can ever be prudently given to men in power.

Their whole course of measures is consistently directed to bring back the Government within the Jeffersonian rule; their party is pledged in their addresses and through all their accredited organs to the State Rights creed and policy of South Carolina. We have shut them not thinking the question and [illegible] with Abolition, like the Whigs, but manfully striking it to the floor, defying it, and keeping our hands on the constitutional ball. We have seen them repudiating the American system of protection and its wondrous Treasury, and their favorite results, nationalized appropriations for internal improvements, and all kinds of unwarranted expenditures; and we have seen the President himself most firmly adhering to the constitutional and justifying policy even in regard to the currency, sustained by closet or executive [illegible] political ally, counting upon the whole vote of [illegible] and upon the [illegible] of the party, and in the [illegible] and [illegible] of the [illegible] and in the [illegible] of the [illegible] and [illegible] of the [illegible] and [illegible] of the [illegible] and

[illegible] Democratic Principles of the [illegible] Poughkeepsie, [illegible] York, on the following Resolutions, [illegible] unanimously. The celebration was [illegible] Resolutions were Vice Presidents, [illegible] of the Resolutions:

[illegible] Resolved, That from the commencement of our [illegible] Government, the great and leading principle of the division of parties has been whether the [illegible] people should rule—that on the one [illegible] the Federal party advocated a National Bank—a national debt—the [illegible] expenditures—[illegible] internal improvements by the general [illegible] direct taxation—the right of [illegible] corporations for all purposes—[illegible] banking system—the collection [illegible] division among the States—[illegible]—and a latitudinous construction [illegible] all the provisions, and [illegible] exclusive franchises and [illegible] citizens. These measures, [illegible] from first to last, were [illegible] the mass of the people, [illegible] money power and the few who [illegible] by it. The Democratic party—[illegible] advocated free and [illegible] laws—cheap and simple [illegible] of debt, or public burdens [illegible]—the rights of the States, [illegible] of the people. These are the true principles and [illegible] of our politics, and in the [illegible] of the Democratic party and the struggle of the Federal party for power, they [illegible] fully developed and demonstrated. The [illegible] love Democracy—because [illegible] love the people, but Democracy [illegible] Democracy may err, but if it does, [illegible] Federalism may assume [illegible] the friend of the people—but it [illegible] the disguise, and falls back to its own [illegible] and odious nature—such ever has been [illegible] is the true and real difference between [illegible] It is now what it always has [illegible] Federalism to Federalism still, and Democracy [illegible] Men may change, and [illegible] but principles, truth, justice and [illegible] and democracy, are unaltered, [illegible] and eternal. No man is a Democrat [illegible] he differs in democratic principles, [illegible] he may call a Federalist longer than he adhere [illegible] to Federal principles and doctrines [illegible] Men are made Federalists or Democrats [illegible] principles. The great contest now before [illegible] is the same which has existed from [illegible]—the Federal party are struggling [illegible] they were to put down the people—to [illegible] National Bank, and to rule the country [illegible] influence. The people have [illegible] in every contest, and no candid [illegible] their verdict at the next election. [illegible] United States are a Democratic people, [illegible] from the Administration. This [illegible] professions, to have no principles and [illegible] themselves, cannot deceive any one. If [illegible] disavow their principles, they would own [illegible] Their silence proves their guilt, and [illegible] what they always were, [illegible] hostile.

[illegible] rejoice at the passage of the [illegible] bill, and congratulate the [illegible] Union upon this great victory [illegible] the money power. That we [illegible] Republican members of Congress, and [illegible] Democratic Senator, for the vigorous [illegible] support of this important measure. That we believe a divorce of Bank and State was called for by every consideration of public [illegible] progress and Republican principle, by the safety [illegible] the people, and the honor of the nation. That [illegible] system in accordance with the letter and [illegible] of the Constitution, will operate beneficially [illegible] all the great branches of industry—give [illegible] to manufacturing—be friend [illegible] and labor, and diffuse throughout the [illegible] and prosperous action of affairs [illegible] though we know that the Whig party [illegible] laboring to embarrass the people and [illegible] credit that they may falsely charge [illegible] Administration the troubles of the times, [illegible] force and terrify the people into a support [illegible] measures, and that to effect this object they [illegible] will do all they can to make bad times until after [illegible] still we have full confidence that the [illegible] of the Union will stand unterrified, [illegible] undismayed. The patriots of the Revolution, [illegible] but bodies their foes and although [illegible] persecution, confiscation and death, [illegible] fidence and firmness," they yielded not, [illegible] and were free. Then, too, the [illegible] were forced from employ and refused work—the [illegible] deprived of his custom, and the farmer [illegible] of his stock and crops, and all were [illegible] the ruin of the country, unless they [illegible] down before the British Throne. The same [illegible] is now attempted. The laborer, mechanic, [illegible] manufacturers are discharged—prices are prostrated, and business paralized, in order that Federalism may carry the election. But they cannot [illegible] the people—a few months of courage, and [illegible] Whiggery will be no more seen or heard [illegible] the unterrified Democracy will triumph—the [illegible] will change, and the country will be prosperous and happy.

After the Resolutions had been adopted, Mr. W. [illegible] MACKAY, of the city of New York, who had been invited to address the assembly, was introduced, and delivered a most eloquent and powerful speech—from which we make the following extracts:

The war of the Revolution established our political *independence*, as that of 1812 extorted from the family of nations an acknowledgement of our national *equality*. Since that period, as respects foreign countries, we have reposed securely upon the vantage ground established by the bravery of our forefathers. But the principles of freedom, which by their first action asserted our rights as a nation, have not since been inoperative and idle. Their force has been directed to social and domestic reformations. Many of the graces of a monarchy remained among us even after we had, as a nation, become Republicans. The theory of our free Government encountered many obstacles in its practical operation. We inherited from our anti-Democratic ancestors many erroneous prejudices, and retained many aristocratic practices. A peace of twenty-six years has, in part, sufficed for improvement and reformation of our internal economy, in these particulars. The laws of hereditary descent have been so modified as to prevent the inordinate accumulation of great estates; the right of suffrage has been enlarged; restrictions upon commerce have been abolished; we have repealed and repealed a system of high protective duties; and many monopolies and prohibitions, operating as encroachments upon natural rights, have yielded before this advancing power of Democratic principles.

The first [illegible] of [illegible]

From this source the first blow was aimed at the Administration of our Chief Magistrate. Within ten weeks after his accession to the Administration of the Government, before he had become established in his new position, or had been able to give to the country any new pledge of his ability and patriotism, the Banks of every State in the Union announced their determination to refuse the payment of their notes. Thirty two millions of dollars of the funds of the Government, and its officers were, at that time, locked up in the vaults of the eighty-six deposite banks. By the deposite law of 1836, the Government was forbidden to receive or pay out the bills of non specie paying Banks. Thus, in an instant, were its immense resources cut off, its energies crippled, and the very continuance of its ordinary operations rendered uncertain. The public faith hazarded, and with an immense accruing and surplus revenue, the means of paying its ordinary expenses were wrested from its hands. It was by law forbidden from receiving even its current revenues from the public duties in the bills of the broken Banks, and the payment of those duties in specie became impossible, as the Banks hoarded the precious metals in their locked vaults.

You well remember the yells of exultation which were raised by the universal Whig party in view of the prospective embarrassments of the Administration, and with what eager impatience they looked forward to the moment when the wheels of Government would stop from the absolute impossibility of paying its current expenses. Regardless of national honor, reckless of the sufferings of public servants suddenly thrown out of employment, and of the disgrace which must follow a violation of the public faith and credit, the opposition openly exulted in the embarrassments of the Treasury Department, and prayed for the arrival of the hour when its last dollar should be exhausted, and confusion and anarchy should ensue in every Department of the Government. At other times, the same corrupt faction clamored for an open violation of the law which their own partizans had enacted. In public meetings, in the city of New York, it was not only advised, but demanded, almost with violence, that broken Bank bills should be received by the Collector, and a partial acquiescence was extorted from that officer, which was only recalled upon the instant threat of removal from the Secretary of the Treasury. You remember, fellow citizens, the alarm and confusion of that era of terror.

By the present system of collecting and disbursing the revenue, or rather that which prevailed before the suspension of specie payments destroyed all system, the Treasure of the nation never actually reaches the Public Treasury.

The revenue of the United States is collected at about one hundred and twenty custom-houses, eighty land offices, and thirteen thousand post offices, distributed through every section of the country; not to particularize small amounts paid in to the Clerks of Courts, Marshalls, and other miscellaneous officers. The revenue was formerly received by these officers in bills of the Bank of the United States or of State Banks. While the Bank of the United States was in existence, this revenue when collected was paid by these officers into that Bank or some of its branches, or was disbursed to the public creditors by the officers who collected it, under warrants from the Treasury Department. State Banks took the place of the Bank of the United States, upon the dissolution of that institution.

It will be seen that, by this operation, the money collected by public agents never actually went into the possession of the Government. The Collector, Receiver, or Postmaster, when a payment was made to him, passed the amount to the credit of the Government, and thus became accountable for it; but in the mean time he made such use and disposition of the money as suited his own discretion. As soon as revenue was collected it became a *debt* from the Collector to the Government; and surprizing as it may appear, there was no law forbidding the Collector or Receiver to use the money as he might see fit. The application of the public funds to private purposes was a violation of no law, provided the officer tendered it over when drawn for, by the Secretary, or placed it in deposit, agreeably to the rules of his Department.

But suppose the money to be actually paid over to the United States Bank, or a State Bank by the public officer who collected it—was it even then in the custody of the Government? By no means. The Bank received the amount at its counter, gave a credit on its books to the United States, and mingled the money with its own private funds. It loaned this money, so received, and used it in every respect as its own. The Government had merely a credit on the books of the Bank. It became a debt of the Bank to the Government, instead of a debt of the Collector or other officer who made the deposit. Hence the treasure of the Government, the only pecuniary resource on which it could rely either in peace or war, was a mass of *debts* due to the Government. If the Banks suspended payments, the Government was left penniless; as we have seen was the case in 1837, when with a nominal surplus revenue of more than thirty millions, it was unable to pay its current expenses.

Is this a safe condition of affairs for a great nation? Is it proper that the taxes and duties which the people pay for the maintenance of the Government, and the protection of the Commonwealth in peace and in war, should be trusted out to Banks, corporations and individuals, [illegible] that it should depend on their ability or inability whether the [illegible] should [illegible] under the actual control of [illegible]

[illegible] Government actually [illegible] for its [illegible] vaults of a [illegible] but [illegible] in reality [illegible] The deposite of the Government in [illegible] like the deposite of an individual, one party [illegible] credits on the books of the Bank. The Bank does not lay [illegible] and look up for repayment, the amount [illegible] deposited. It takes the money and spends, and merely becomes a debtor to the depositor, whether it be the Government or an individual. If the Banks breaks, the debt is suspended or lost. Neither the Government nor the individual, by searching in its vaults, will find the money paid in to its credit. Such was the system fastened upon the country, about fifty years ago, by the ingenuity of the first Secretary of the Treasury. It is a system which was not contemplated by the framers of the Constitution or the framers of the law for the organizing the Treasury Department. That law, enacted in 1789, declared "that it shall be the duty of the Treasurer to receive and keep the moneys of the United States." But, contrary to this provision, the moneys of the United States have hitherto been received and kept by Banks. And out of this early violation of the organic law of the Treasury Department, sprung, in a great measure, the Bank of the United States; that fearful power which grew so strong as to wage war with the will of the people. Hence, too, the introduction of the paper money system, with its necessary evils of contractions and expansions, speculation, over trading, and bankruptcy. So difficult it is to foresee where the evil consequences will end of permitting even a temporary violation of the law of the land.

It is the object of the Independent Treasury System to bring back the practice of the Government into a conformity with the spirit and letter of the Constitution and the laws. It proposes that the Treasurer of the United States and his proper officers "shall receive and keep the moneys of the United States."

From the Washington Globe.

The following extract from a speech delivered by Lord Brougham in the British House of Lords, is taken from a New York paper. The source from which it emanates, with the reflection, that its author occupies an exalted station for talents, at home and abroad, gives the extract a weight of character that entitles it to every consideration.—The overissues of paper money, and the effects produced by such an evil, are clearly demonstrated by him as ruinous to any country, in a national point of view, as producing embarrassment among the mercantile and laboring classes.

Lord B. says: "It is monstrous, my Lord, that any man, or body of men, corporate or otherwise, should have the power of making money cheap or dear, at will, of combining the office of regulator of national currency with that of bankers; that they should be both the money makers and money dealers; that they should have the privilege at any one period of inundating the country with an immense amount of paper currency, thereby stimulating speculation as well as trade, raising prices, wages and profits, and at another period drawing in their rags, screwing up all legitimate source of credit, as well as capital, and thereby lowering prices and wages, and diminishing profits, producing a stagnation of trade, ruining merchants and manufacturers by the hundred, and spreading misery and wretchedness among thousands."

From the Warrenton Reporter.

REFLECTIONS FOR THE SOUTH.

That there should be found Southern men preferring the election of Gen. Harrison to that of Mr. Van Buren, is, under all the circumstances, greatly to be wondered at by every man, who, divesting himself of *party* prejudice, calmly and dispassionately watches the passing events of the times, and deliberately weighs in his judgment the great and important issues involved in the present contest. We have only time or space this morning to take a "bird's eye view" of a few of the questions of interest to the South especially.

Apart from the want of Constitutional power to create a United States Bank, or the great danger resulting from such an institution to the liberties of the people, the South has ever opposed the establishment of a National Bank upon the ground that, when chartered, it is to be located in some large city of the North,—Philadelphia, New York, or Boston, and that its inevitable effect is to render exchanges, or the balance of trade in favor of the North against the South, where grow the great staple products of the country—the articles of export—and thus to reverse the natural laws of trade which require that the exchanges of the country shall be in favor of that section which produces the raw material for export.

Mr. Van Buren is uncompromisingly opposed to the chartering of a National Bank, whilst Gen. Harrison is willing to sanction such an institution.

The South is opposed to the creation of a Tariff for protecting the manufactories of the North at the expense of the agricultural interests of the South, and advocates the reduction of the Tariff to the *revenue* standard.

Mr. Van Buren declares that he is in favor of a Tariff for the purpose of raising such a revenue as is absolutely and indispensably necessary to carry on the operations of the Government, economically administered, while Gen. Harrison declares that he will abandon the protective Tariff policy, only when the streets of our Southern cities shall be covered with grass, and the cause can be distinctly traced to the Tariff.

The South has ever been opposed to a general system of Internal Improvement by the Federal Government, believing that this system is not only unconstitutional, but exceedingly unjust, inasmuch as by it the South is taxed for the purpose of building roads and canals, and of opening rivers and creeks in the North.

Mr. Van Buren believes that such a system is unconstitutional and impolitic, having never given but one vote in favor of such a scheme in the whole course of his public life, and this vote for the erection of gates on the Cumberland Road, he afterwards publicly and honorably recanted in his speech in the Senate on Foote's Resolutions. Gen. Harrison, whilst in public life, *never voted against* a solitary scheme, however wild or visionary, *but supported every bill* for appropriations to works of Internal Improvement, on which he had an opportunity of voting.

The Abolition of slavery is a question of paramount importance to the South, and to the whole Union; for if the mad and reckless fanatics of the North succeed in their unholy crusade against the rights and interests of the slaveholding States, our Constitution, Union, Government and all will be torn into ashes.

Mr. Van Buren has again and again declared his "undiminished opposition" to abolition in any and every shape, and has pledged himself to veto any bill interfering with the subject of slavery. Gen. Harrison has declared himself on both [illegible]

BANK PRIVILEGES.

An individual who has money to loan out, can only obtain six dollars per annum for every hundred dollars he lends, whilst the Banks get about twenty dollars for every hundred lent out for the same time.

When an individual gives his note, his private property, whether consisting of real or personal estate, is liable for its payment. The Banks issue notes the redemption of which is not secured by the liability of the property of the stockholders, who, while their notes pay into the hands of the people and may not be worth the same amount of forest leaves, may themselves be rich men. The Banks may contract their issues, and by making money scarce, purchase the products of the farmer at a low price; and by a sudden expansion, make money abundant and sell these same products at double or treble the sum paid for them. An individual is bound to pay his debts when his creditors call upon him; the Banks, whenever they choose, can *suspend payments*, and defy their note holders to get the money which they *have promised to pay on demand*. Does not the banking system require a salutary reformation?—*Ib.*

THE NO-PRINCIPLED PARTY.

What whig newspaper—what whig orator—what whig writer—what whig candidate—from old Tip down to the bottom of the list, ever tells the people his principles. The old man at North Bend, tells the voters who write to him to find out *his* principles, "go to my committee"—"I will make no further declaration of *principle* for the *public eye*." And when you read a whig newspaper, or listen to a whig candidate for Governor, they will tell you, go to Mr. Ogle's speech, if you wish to know what our whig principles are.

All these whig newspapers and all these whig speech makers, are brim full of Mr. Ogle's speech. Instead of the great principles that should be discussed and plainly set forth before the people, to let them know what will be done for them, if Harrison is elected, you can read and hear nothing from them but the cry of log cabins, and when these *men of principle* have rung the changes upon cabins and cider barrels, and the people grow sick of it, you then hear of the "soap and towels," window curtains and bedsteads, chairs and tables, carpets and coverletts, and other household matters, down almost to the dutch ovens and p***. pots in the President's house. These flowers of Whig Principle, were culled by one Ogle from the bed chambers and kitchen of the President, and retailed out by the small measure, in every nook and corner of the country, by the junior and inferior stink snellers, of whom Ogle at Washington, became the head whig inquisitor of stinks, in the bedroom of the White House and other lesser depositories.

Mr. Lincoln, *a whig*, and one of the Committee of Congress to examine the President's house and furniture, and report what things were necessary, would not do the dirty work of peeping about a man's bed rooms and other places to see and smell out what was there, and what was not there, and he told Congress as much, when Ogle was making his speech. But Ogle's *nose* was another guess *smeller* to Mr. Lincoln's. He poked it about to find what he might smell out, and delivered a speech, full of the rich perfumery he found; and this speech now enriches the air with its sweets; waited in portions to suit whig customers, by newspaper scribblers and whig stump speakers, who proclaim these *discoveries* of Ogle's *nose*, as the only genuine *Whig* principles!—*N. Carolinian.*

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

Extract from a private letter (not intended for "the public eye") of an inteligent Southern gentleman travelling at the North, to his friend in this town, who has reluctantly yielded to our request, to be permitted to lay it before our readers:

"I have seen and conversed with many of the leading politicians, from several of the Northern States—men who have every means of coming to correct conclusions; and they are unanimously sanguine of the success of Democracy and equal rights.

"Pennsylvania, New York, and Virginia, will to a positive certainty, give their votes to the candidate of the people; so at least say gentlemen who have canvassed those States with the utmost care. I saw in New York, a gentleman of high standing from Ohio, who had what he conceived to be positive information; and it is his opinion that Ohio will give Van Buren 10,000 majority. Maine and New Hampshire will sustain Mr. Van Buren, with increased majorities. It is somewhat a matter of doubt how Massachusetts will stand; but the balance of New England will give their votes for the Federal, Abolition, National Republican Hard Cider candidate. The humbug of Log Cabin begins to lose its influence, and long before the elections at the North, it will become a "heavy drug," that its originators and owners will be very glad to dispose of. It will be an incubus that will hang to the skirts of the abandoned party, and will bring upon them the contempt and disgust of all good men, and finally sink them into that obscurity, from which in vain they are endeavoring to raise themselves. If the South are true to themselves and who can doubt they will be, Mr. Van Buren will be triumphantly re-elected, and miscie and whiggery will remain where for forty years an independent people have consigned it."—*South Carolinian*

Relief by the United States Bank.—The following from a Virginia paper will not be relished by the friends of a national bank, but so it is with those who will not be convinced, even against the evidences of their own senses:

Fact against theory.—To those who incline to think that a National Bank would or could have prevented the evils with which the country is now afflicted, we commend the following brief extract:

From the National Intelligencer, Sept. 11, 1818.

"Stocks are down, down, while the rates of exchange are advancing at a rapid and unprecedented rate. The *currency* is in confusion—ruin and bankruptcy meet us on every hand. The domestic exchanges were never worse, and scarce ever can be. The Southern bills are almost unsaleable at the North, and the West is in nearly as bad a situation. What is to be done, we know not. The UNITED STATES BANK, can afford us no relief, if even it shall be able to stand itself."

Thus spoke the National Intelligencer in 1818, published in Washington City, and edited by the [illegible] Republicans, Federalists then, now [illegible] Whigs, but Clay and Adams dead, and not Resolved, [illegible]

"THEIR ROOF TO THE FLAMES AND [illegible] FLESH TO THE EAGLES."

It would seem from the following slips [illegible] find in the New Jersey papers, that Whiggery in that State is acting on the Prentice principle, is resolved to carry the election, not by [illegible] votes, but by fears of the timorous and [illegible] sacrifice:

From the Trenton Emporium.

FREEMEN, READ!

A SPECIMEN OF HARRISONISM!—SHALL IT [illegible] SUCCEED!!

The State Gazette, July 29, says:—"Will the Scotsmen of old—you may cry, "they have [illegible] us of our *name* and pursued us with bleeding," [illegible] I would to God I might hear, roaring from the [illegible] of the Democratic Whigs of New Jersey, the concluding part of that stanza, viz: "*glare shall [illegible] to the flames, and their flesh to the eagles!*"

Here, *Jerseymen*, you have an evidence of [illegible] Harrisonism is, and what it will be if [illegible] We ask you to reflect calmly on the sentiment [illegible] advanced. Can any man support the [illegible] ty after this?

The Captain Stockton, who it seems [illegible] nailed the counterfeit commission of the [illegible] my Governor to the Clerk's table—have [illegible] sent in virtue of it—and dared any man to [illegible] or question his right under it, is a captain in the navy.

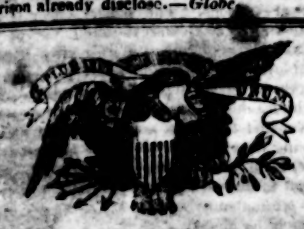
"*Capt. R. F. Stockton.*—He said, that [illegible] self, if he had held the high commission of [illegible] Jersey in the last Congress, he would have [illegible] ted the certificate on the point of the hunting [illegible] he would have nailed it with the hunting knife to the Clerk's table, and demanded what Southern hotspur would take it off."

A short time ago, a brawling Harrisonian happened to step into a tavern, not far off, and to account the great feeling that prevailed all along the route he had travelled—from St. Louis to Philadelphia. Every stage house or stopping place teemed with hard cider tubs. "But," asked the wonder, "did you see no Democrats—no Van Buren men?" "But once," answered the bystander. "We chanced to have a breakdown on the route and were forced to go [illegible] for aid; and there every body [illegible] women and children, talking [illegible] were, however, nothing but [illegible] skinned, sunburnt laborers [illegible] felt angry that these [illegible] have as much power at the polls as myself or any other land holder." "Ah," responded the Democrat, "these men constitute the sinews of Democracy; your stage houses and your [illegible] run over with 'hard cider,' but the country is [illegible] ways right." This scene actually occurred. We have names and dates.—*Lancaster Intelligencer.*

FOREBUNNERS OF [illegible]

General Harrison in his [illegible] Presidential office that has [illegible] explicit declaration of his [illegible] principles. He glories in maintaining a mysterious silence on the plants himself upon the high ground which upholds doctrine, that the people must have [illegible] He seems to think there is something [illegible] and august in his person; that we ought not to [illegible] a gift horse by the mouth; that we [illegible] better or worse. It is enough that we [illegible] hose of Virginians. The [illegible] may talk as much about log cabins and [illegible] hard cider, as they choose; but as [illegible] citizens [illegible] they are [illegible] closet for the people.

Yet, after all, the plain [illegible] common sense will look [illegible] by little [illegible] they do look out, they [illegible] the [illegible] of Federal measures of Revolutionary [illegible] the Democracy of the Union—the farmers, workingmen, those who live by their [illegible] who love Republican institutions—[illegible] Harrisburg [illegible] the expected [illegible] the [illegible]



THE CAROLINIAN.

Salisbury, Friday, Aug. 14, 1840.

It is our melancholy duty to record the death of Doct. BENJAMIN AUSTIN, some time since the associate Editor of this paper, and lately Deputy Marshal for Rowan county. The exposure consequent upon the discharge of his office in taking the Census brought on a violent attack of bilious congestive fever, which terminated his existence after an illness of a few days.

We knew the deceased well, we have known him for years in different situations, and we can say in all truth, that it has never been our fortune to know any man who was influenced in all his actions by more honorable, and generous feelings. He was warm-hearted and devoted to his friends, and harbored no feelings of enmity even towards those who offered him injury. It is no effort of empty eulogy to the dead, when we say that he was a man of as universal benevolence as any one we have ever known. Those who knew him—and he had many friends—will long remember his inestimable worth—his blameless integrity, his unsuspecting kindness to all men, and the characteristic generosity, always ready to palliate offences, and never disposed to "set down aught in malice." Even the violence of unprovoked and unmerited political persecution, never induced him to return evil for evil, or cast back their own abuse upon his assailants. He was a man, take him for all in all, such as we seldom meet with in this world of selfishness and passion. "*Requiescat in pace!*"

[*An Obituary next week.*]

ROWAN AND DAVIE ELECTIONS.

As was to be expected, the whole Federal Ticket has been elected in this County and Davie, but by a vote which shows that a most extraordinary revolution has taken place in the two counties. In 1836 Speight, the Van Buren candidate for Governor, received 117 votes, and Dudley's majority was 15,25. Now, Morehead's maj. [illegible] 742 votes, showing a clear gain of 783 votes. This is a glorious result, and if the changes in other parts of the State are in anything of the same proportion, the Federal candidate must be defeated.

NORTH CAROLINA ELECTIONS.

The following are all the returns we have received in addition to what we gave in our last:

Beaufort—Senate, Selby; Commons, Allen and Williams, all Federalists.

Edgecomb—Senate, Willson; Commons, Baker and Barns, all Republicans.

Franklin—Senate, Hawkins; Commons, Patterson Howerton, all Republicans.

Granville—Senate, Johnson, by 5 votes over [illegible]; Commons, Gilliam and Roberds, all Feds—one Federal gain.

Johnson—Senate, Houlden; Commons, Tomlinson, Adams—2 Republicans 1 Fed.

Nash—Senate, Arrington; Commons, Taylor, both Republicans.

Wayne—Senate, Moye; Commons, Foreman and Joiner, Feds.

Warren—Senate, Edwards; Commons, Eaton and Hawkins, all Republicans.

Wayne.—Senate, Exum; Commons, Brigden and Barns, all Republicans.

Craven—Senate, Pasteur, Republican; Commons, Hyman and Wadsworth, Feds—1 Republican gain.

Jones—Commons, Taylor, Fed.

Green and Lenoir—Senate, Whitfield, Republican gain.

Lenoir—Commons, Davis, Republican.

Pitt—Senate, Joiner; Commons, Pope, Moore, [illegible]—3 Federal gain.

Martin—Senate, Faison; Commons, Spruill and [illegible]—1 Federal gain.

Chowan—Commons, Powell, Republican gain.

Bertie—Senate, Bond; Commons, Thompson and Gilliam, all Fed—1 Federal gain.

Rowan and Davie—Senate, Ribelin; Commons, Jones, Burns, Williams, all Feds. State of the poll: Ribelin, 752; Meltz 487.—Jones 1,573, Burns 1,509, Williams 1,523; Crawford 884, Clement 895, Smith 817. Shaver (a Whig,) 100.

For Sheriff of Rowan—Col. R. W. Long. State of the poll: R. W. Long 832; Hardie 754.

Sheriff of Davie—Thos. Foster. State of the poll: Foster 582; Bailey 280

For Governor, in Rowan and Davie—Morehead 1,513; Saunders 871.

A TABLE

Showing the vote for Governor, as contrasted with the vote between Dudley and Swaimey.

Counties.	Morehead	Saunders	Dudley.	Speight.
Warren,	55	98	98	677
Franklin,	893	632	309	304
Granville,	973	760	677	391
Pitt,	103 maj			28 maj
Edgecombe,	111	1,208	71	1,191
Washington,	269	95	377	34
Tyrrell,	469	617	268	672
Bertie,	943	282	705	286
Wayne,	288	777	180	716
Nash,	78	769	102	679
Halifax,	699	449	585	425
Martin,	22 maj		204	198
Chowan,	253	282	210	222
Gates,	253	282	210	222

We have [illegible]

[illegible]

"North East, 17th April, 1840.—The Committee

"After the most mature deliberation, I have come to the determination to vote no more for the present upon the Abolition question." What shall we say to this Southern freemen? Are you to be governed by such declarations from a man who is pretending to run you for a high office?

He will neither speak nor write his opinions on great and important questions openly, but he makes secret pledges with particular charge that they shall not be exposed. The old game goes on to say, that "darkness *artifices* have been resorted to, while we lost ten days, *to bring me out on the Abolition question*, and you are not the first of my friends who have been approached by disguised enemies to accomplish this object."

"ARTIFICES!" A candidate before the country to talk about artifices to bring him out on important subjects!—"*artifices*," forsooth! because the American people choose to inquire his principles, and will not vote for him like blind slaves! This "caps the climax" of insolent presumption. Mark how the cunning old gentleman complaisantly speaks that in substance—Some impertinent people have been trying to bring me out on the Abolition question, and they have, I find, made a tool of you, as well as some of my other friends that were not as smart as myself, to get my opinions, but I'm not to be caught that way—I'm too old coon to meddle with traps."

Pretty insolence it is indeed, for the "ignorant people" to ask a candidate for the Presidency his opinions and principles!—to be guilty of such artifices as writing letters, or inquiring personally into them! They might as well have asked him for his cider barrel; What business is it of theirs? They are told to drink hard cider, roll balls, and haul log cabins over the country, and then go to the polls and vote for "Old Tip." As to his principles,—it is none of their business to resort to the impertinent "artifice" of asking any questions about it, and if any friend of the old General is guilty of so doing, he is politely informed, that he has been made a tool of by his enemies.

The closing of the letter is in these words: "*I beg you to consider this letter as confidential, not on any account to be used or alluded to in any publication.*" After these repeated refusals of Gen. Harrison to make his opinions known, can any man dispute the fact? All who exercise the privileges of freemen in asking his principles, are branded either as resorting to artifice, or as being the tools of his enemies, and yet his unbushing partisans denounce all who refuse to yield him a "generous confidence," and who do not consent to trust a man who will not trust them. Whenever the people are willing to give the affairs of the Republic into the hands of one who is too weak to manage his own business without the aid of a "Committee of conscience keepers"—whenever they are so far forgetful of liberty as to give it up without a struggle, then may the shows of Harrisonism, the parades of empty beer barrels, the rolling of balls and other degrading mummeries suffice to gull them into a support of Federal doctrines, or induce them to give up the most precious privileges secured by our glorious institutions—that of demanding the principles of men seeking office at their hands—until then, we cannot believe that they will quietly submit to the insulting position of a candidate's refusing to "make declarations of opinion for the public eye."

A WARNING TRUTH.

We have no where seen a declaration of the Federal Harrison party so full of truth, so pregnant with warning, and so appropriately descriptive of their policy as the motto on one of the flags at the Federal parade in Baltimore. "WE STOOP TO CONQUER" was its appalling blazon. Well does it become every free man to mark the import of this sentence. The Federal party "*stoop* to conquer." Whom!—The people of the country. How? By lowering themselves, as they consider, to their level, in affecting an association with "farmers and mechanics;"—by building mock log cabins, and pretending to drink hard cider;—by holding up Gen. Harrison who lives in a splendid house and enjoys a lucrative office of $6 or $8,000 a year, without care or service, as a poor farmer who labors;—by low arts to deceive them, and misrepresent the Administration;—by all their tricks and humbuggery to delude the people into Federalism. This is the way in which they "stoop to conquer" those whom they hold in contempt, and whom they expect to deceive by condescending thus to *stoop*.

☞ We intend next week to lay before our readers a speech of *Gov. Lincoln* of Massachusetts, made in the House of Representatives, on the 16th April last, in reply to Mr. Ogle of Pennsylvania. Gov. Lincoln is a distinguished "Whig" leader, and strong Harrison man, but as his conduct proves, an honorable and high-minded gentleman, above falsehood and low pandering for political effect, which is much more than can be said for some Federal Whig leaders of the Harrison party.

Many of the Federal presses and orators are quoting with delight and approbation, the speech of Ogle, to which this is a reply. A more contemptible, false compound of slang-whang trash never emanated from the lips of the lowest demagogue in the land than this same speech of the *honorable* Mr. Ogle, a Federal member in Congress. It was regarded with contempt and disgust by every decent member of the party in the House we doubt not, but does very well for the retail business of some Federal speech-makers and prints, who think the "ignorant people" just fools enough to believe any slang abuse of the Administration they may promulgate. The speech of Mr. Lincoln is one of the most withering rebukes we have ever read, and unless he is too far gone in political profligacy, must have brought the blush of shame and confusion into the cheek of the unprincipled dealer in slang who pronounced it.

Attempt to Assassinate the Queen of England.—Late English papers contain the details of an attempt to assassinate the Queen, while riding in an open carriage, with her husband Prince Albert, in London. The assassin's name is Oxford.—A London paper gives these particulars:

"At the moment the Queen was bowing to the crowd, a pistol shot was fired, which happily passed over the phaeton, and in an instant another followed from the same hand, which most fortunately failed to take effect. The Queen, as may be expected, was much alarmed, but showed a courage becoming her position at this and [illegible] to her judgment. The carriage immediately proceeded to the Duchess of Kent's, and afterwards to Hyde Park, being surrounded by thousands of loyal and affectionate followers. The assassin is a gunsmith, about eighteen years of age, and [illegible] by himself and placed in the hands of [illegible] in an attempt on which he [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

☞ There are no less than *five* different lives of Harrison, written to suit the particular tastes of different sections of the United States, some calculated for Southern latitudes, others for Abolition regions.—The lives used in the North, would by no means answer very well—for circulation South of the line. This is perfectly in character—only a part of Harrison's own declaration policy of letters not to be published "in the papers," giving Abolition pledges to the North, and dodging the question to the South.

Louisiana.—The full returns from this State at last received, give 2 Federal and 1 Republican Members of Congress elected. Republican *gain* of 1 Member. Last session of the Legislature the Federal majority on joint ballot was *seventeen*; the recent elections have reduced it to *three!* A most glorious Federal victory in Louisiana! *One* Congressman and *fourteen* in the Legislature *lost*!! Huzza for the Federal victory in Louisiana!

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

JEFFERSON, ASHE COUNTY, N. C, July 29, 1840.

MR. FISHER—SIR: Will you please contradict in your valuable paper, a false story now in circulation in some parts of Iredell, to wit: That Col. Geo. Bower, R. Gentry, Esq., R. Murchison, and other distinguished gentlemen of the Democratic party in Ashe, have lately embraced Harrisonism. These gentlemen are firm and unmoved in their support of the cause of truth, justice, and equal rights.

Col Bower is one of the candidates for Elector on the Republican Ticket, pledged, if elected, to vote for Mr. Van Buren as President, and Col. R. M. Johnson as Vice President: so far from being changed, or growing cold in the cause, Col. B is now attending musters and other public gatherings, urging, by public speaking and private intercourse, the necessity of a constant adhesion to the principles of Democracy.

The false story above alluded to is no doubt intended to operate on the approaching Elections, and would not be noticed but for the fact, that some of the falsehood-loving Feds, are using it as an argument to deter freemen from voting the Republican Ticket.

ASHE.

The North Carolina Standard will please copy the above.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

MR. EDITOR: If *boasting* could make a President of the United States, the Federalists would always be in power. But unfortunately for that party, all they ever do is, to boast before elections, and wail and gnash their teeth after their defeat. An amusing instance of Federal *boasting* one minute, and *backing out* the next, occurred in my presence a short time since.

A collection of the "sap locks", and ruffled-shirt gentleman were discussing over what States they would bet on going for Harrison, (all but two) and one of them, said he would bet $500 that Harrison would be elected. An old farmer, who looked as if he could not raise ten dollars in the world, stepped up and said, "Sir, if you will raise the bet to $1,000, I will take you up, and stake the money." Done, said the dandy, and at the same time, pulled out his pocket book. The old farmer, true to his word produced, the requisite sum. The dandy, seeing that there was no dodging, said he would not bet on the whole United States *just then*, but he would bet on Harrison's getting the vote of Connecticut any how!

The Federal boasters are like the Irishman's flea—put your finger on them, and they are not

THERE.

From the Carolina Watchman.

(BY REQUEST.)

THE PETERSBURG FLAG.

MESSRS. EDITORS: I have been favored by a friend with a number of the Petersburg Statesman, containing an article accusing me of attempting to practice a deception in presenting to the assemblage here on the 4th of July, a flag which I represented as that of the Petersburg Volunteer Company. The article states that there was but one flag belonging to that Company, and that is now in the town of Petersburg. I will not dispute the allegation, however astounding to me it seems, for I can hardly suppose, that the Editors of that paper would venture upon an assertion so easy to be disproved, if there was not a flag of that description there, which was displayed on the 4th of July. But I most peremptorily deny that I was guilty of any attempt at imposition on the occasion referred to, and when I gave the history of the flag in my possession, I think not only that I shall be considered free from such a charge, but that it is more than probable, that this was a veritable ensign of that gallant band of youths. My maternal uncle, *Herbert C. Loften*, was one of the members of that Company: he was in the battle of Fort Meigs, and was dreadfully wounded in the celebrated sortie made on the occasion. He came home to Virginia with an intention of setting in Richmond, but shortly thereafter died from the wound he received at Fort Meigs as I have always understood; shortly before he died, he wrote my mother a letter in which he spoke in the very highest terms of Gen. Harrison's humanity and affectionate kindness to himself and his wounded comrades. When I addressed the people here on the 4th, I was under the impression, that this flag was sent with the letter, as the Flag of the Company to which he had lately belonged. But on conversing with my family on the subject, I find there is a possibility of my being mistaken in its being sent in this way.—When my uncle died at Richmond, there was at his bed-side a friend by the name of *Meares*, a soldier, I understood of the late Presidents, who inherited a few relics and keep others out of his affairs, and sent them with a letter of condolence to the relations: possibly, it was through this channel it came into my mother's possession; but be that as it may, I can confess when it was sent, to the [illegible] *Flag of the Petersburg Volunteers*. It was for many years in the brother's family, where [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible]

As to the fact that [illegible] age in my mother's [illegible] *traditions* attached to it [illegible] tion, of Mocksville, and the [illegible] Jo[illegible] James Martin, of Rowan, [illegible] [illegible] Cl[illegible]ett, and who knew them [illegible] nothing but what are all [illegible] persons can bear strongly [illegible] family bible returns to [illegible] by her emotions on the [illegible] it on the 4th. I dislike [illegible] liberty of naming individuals without their consent, for I have never exchanged a word with any of them since this article came out. And I do like still more, of bringing this domestic history before the public, but I feel that justice to myself requires it.

Dr. P. Henderson of this town, I think has the letter spoken of above, from my uncle to my mother, but he cannot now lay his hands on it. To him I refer also, for the truth of my statement concerning this matter; I shall send the Flag I have in Petersburg, to see if there are not some there who can explain this mystery.

To show that my uncle was entirely above attempting an imposition of this kind, I refer to Major Joshua Reed, of this place, who was well acquainted with him.

The facts and circumstances relating to this affair, are of ancient date, many of the persons who might aid me in explaining them are dead, and with none of the others have I had an opportunity of communicating since this publication made its appearance, but if any one after this still thinks me capable of so pitiful an attempt at imposition, I hope to be able to produce such further proof as will put the matter beyond doubt. I will only add, that I have heard it suggested by one who ought to know, that the Volunteers had two flags at different times, the one used by them in their first organization which was never entirely laid aside; and that subsequently the ladies of Petersburg presented them with another. If this be so, the difficulty may be at once resolved.

Respectfully,

H. C. JONES.

SCENE IN A PRIVATE ROOM ADJOINING A BANK ROOM.

Bank Debtor.—(Comes in and takes off his hat.) My note, sir, for $2000 is due. I have been notified to pay up all next week. I have come to see you, if I cannot get indulgence, and have it renewed.

Bank Director.—(Scarcely condescending to look at him.) You have been favored a long time—you have voted in favor of bank reform—you have voted against the banks, and now you must suffer the consequences. Your note must be protested.

Debtor.—Is it possible? Then I am a ruined man. My credit will sink—my little earnings for years must be swept away, and I must be reduced to ruin.

Director.—You have taken up arms against us, and we cannot sustain our enemies.

Debtor.—But must I be ruined for opinion's sake?

Director.—As you make your bed, so you must lay.

Debtor.—I cannot for a moment think of ruin and disgrace and the triumph of my enemies.—Can nothing be done for me?

Director.—Every Democrat should break up—you should all be ruined, and your "sufferings" would bring you to your senses.

Debtor.—I have a family who little dream of my embarrassments, and to whom the disclosure will come with dismay and violence. Can nothing be done for me?

Director.—Not as long as you remain a Democrat.

Debtor.—Did not our forefathers fight for freedom? Did not my own father shed his blood, and give up his life on the field of battle for his country's liberties? Have not I always been free? And shall I now sell my liberties?

Director.—Do as you please. I wish you to be convinced honestly before you leave your locofoco friends. If you can be so convinced, your note shall be renewed as long as you wish, and perhaps increased.

Debtor.—You seem to be fair enough. I begin to think the Banks had better remain as they are. May be the Democrats have gone too far.

Director.—(Looking up.) Take a seat, my dear, sir, and I will explain to you all about it. [He explains, talks against the Sub-Treasury—in favor of a United States Bank—in favor of Post Notes—large issues of Bank paper—abuses the Democrats and Mr. Van Buren.)

Debtor.—All that looks plausible. I wonder I never saw it before. Your reasonings are strong. The people are ignorant on the subject of Banking, and I begin to think they don't understand their own interest.

Director.—That is the word, my dear sir—ignorant. You are getting right. The people are ignorant of their true interests, and unless they give over the nation into the hands of the better class, such as lawyers and bank directors, we are ruined for ever and the vulgar rabble will rule the roast.

Debtor.—"The huge" paws of the farmer, mechanic, and laborer are only fit to labor, and they know nothing of public affairs.

Director—You are right—your note shall be renewed—you shall be sustained—go home, you are safe—make yourself easy.

Debtor goes out.

Director—(Aside) This is another convert to the money power. I thought that fellow was made of sterner stuff. His old father would rather died, than given up in this way. But he will now be made a tool; he will now try to recommend himself to us by his violence and abuse of his old friends. He will talk politics day and night, and will at last ruin himself by it; but we will get his services, and that is all I care about. But after this and the elections, this bank shall buy up all that can be bought.

HEAD-QUARTERS, [illegible]

Salisbury, Aug. 14, 1840.

Attention! Officers of the Cadet Battalion!

You are commanded to parade at the Court House in the town of Salisbury, on Saturday the [illegible] next, at 10 o'clock A. M. armed and equipped as the law directs.

By order of [illegible]

E. W. JONES.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS.

[illegible] Abbey, [illegible] Mr. Fox, [illegible] Mr. Fox, [illegible] Mr. Fox